It is at present very difficult to state the exact affinities of the last family with any certainty as regards other previously known groups, whether *Helioporæ* or others.

Addenoum.—When this paper, now translated with some corrections and additions, was first published in the 'Proceedings of the Swedish Academy of Sciences,' 1873, I was not aware that Dr. Duncan had, in 1872, published his views on the Tabulate Corals in the Reports of the British Association for 1871. On several points there is some diversity between his opinions and mine; and I have in some places added my reasons for deviating from his conclusions. M. G. Dollfus, who also lately proposed a new classification of the Palæozoic corals (Comptes Rend. March 1875, p. 681), agrees with Dr. Duncan in keeping the Monticuliporæ and others amongst the corals, notwithstanding their Bryozoan characters.

II.—On the Colydiidæ of New Zealand. By D. Sharp.

Mr object in this paper is to describe, in as brief a manner as is consistent with utility, the new species of New-Zealand Colydiidæ which have been sent me by Captain Thomas Broun, of Tairua, and by Mr. T. Lawson, of Auckland, by the hands of his brother, Mr. R. Lawson, of Scarborough. These species are eighteen in number; and in addition to them six previously described species are known to me. These are:—

1. Enarsus Bakewellii, Pasc. A very distinct and remarkable form.

2. Bolitophagus antarcticus, White. This species should be referred to the genus Ulonotus, Er.; with this latter name Pristoderus, Hope, is, according to Mr. Pascoe, synonymous; but Mr. Hope's name may be with advantage dropped into oblivion, as it has not been accompanied with any characters by which it can be recognized, and its place in classification was erroneously indicated.

3. Tarphiomimetes viridipicta, Woll. This is closely allied to, and congeneric with, Ulonotus Brouni here described, and should be classed with it and Bolitophagus antarcticus in the genus Ulonotus; concerning which name I may here remark that the characters with which it was associated by Erichson were but insufficient, and no species was described; so that I

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